

GERMANY'S PLOT AGAINST UNITED STATES WAS NOT WELL RECEIVED IN JAPAN

Foreign Minister Zimmerman of the Berlin Government Proposed That Germany, Mexico and Japan Form An Alliance to Attack United States as Soon as Washington Government Declared War on Germany

MESSAGE PASSED THROUGH VON BERNSTORFF'S HANDS

Washington and the Whole Nation Amazed By Revelations of Documentary Evidence of Duplicity and Actual Plotting Carried on by Berlin Government—Wilson Admits Truth of Charges

Washington, D. C., March 1.—The revelation how Germany, expecting war with the United States as the result of her submarine campaign of ruthlessness, plotted to unite Mexico and Japan with her for an attack on the United States has stirred the capital to its depths. Members of Congress, many of whom had been hesitating before the president's request for full authority to deal with Germany in the present situation, went to the capitol to-day reading the documentary evidence of the intrigue which was proposed to separate Japan from her allies and add the United States to the list of nations which Germany hopes to see conquered in her dream of world dominion.

How Germany, confident that unrestricted submarine warfare is the instrument which will bring England to her knees, proposed a triple blow, was revealed in a set of instructions from the German foreign minister, Zimmerman, to the German minister, Von Eckhardt, in Mexico City, which was transmitted through Von Bernstorff, the late ambassador here. This astounding document, dated Berlin, January 19, the contents of which have for some time been in possession of the United States government, shows plainly that Germany, while making repeated protestations to the United States that she had no intention of resuming a sea campaign of ruthlessness, was making final preparations for its extension two weeks before it was announced and had even gone so far in the consideration of its consequences that she proposed to meet them by an attack with Mexico and Japan on the United States.

To American officials, the startling disclosure throws a new light on Germany's real attitude toward the United States. It shows that while the administration has been going to the utmost lengths to avoid armed clash with Germany, even to the extent of repeatedly enduring flagrant violations of American rights on the sea and breaches of neutrality on American soil, Germany has been numbering the United States among her enemies and making provision to meet the situation.

Evidences are at hand that if Mexico, as Germany suggested, communicated to Japan the proposal for attack on the United States, it met with a reception in Tokio quite contrary to what Berlin had expected. Observers here believe that the breakdown of the scheme so far as Japan was concerned was signaled when the Mexican government suddenly reversed its attitude and announced that it had no intention of cutting off British supplies of naval fuel oil, as had been plainly indicated in Carranza's proposal to make peace in Europe by cutting off exports of food and munitions from neutrals.

The communication of Germany to Mexico and Japan, proposing an alliance against the United States, was brought up in the Senate by Senator Lodge, who introduced a resolution proposing that the president inform the Senate if the note signed "Zimmerman" was authentic. Senator Swanson of Virginia informed Senator Lodge that the Democratic senators had been authorized by the president to state that the account of the Zimmerman note as revealed by the Associated Press was substantially correct.

Full Confirmation from White House

Senator Lodge declared that when a great news gathering association like the Associated Press put forward seriously and solemnly what purports to be a despatch from the secretary of foreign affairs in Germany, inviting Mexico and Japan to unite to make war on the United States, it was time that Congress and the people should be informed on the matter.

While Senator Swanson was assuring Senator Lodge that he was authorized to state that the announcement by the Associated Press was correct, full confirmation was being given officially at the White House and the state department. Senator Hardwick of Georgia, Democrat, objected to immediate consideration of the Lodge resolution until after considerable discussion had been had, in order that there might be time for deliberation by the foreign relations committee. The resolution was referred to the foreign relations committee, and Chairman Stone called a meeting for to-day to consider it.

Secretary of State Lansing authorized this statement: "We do not believe that Japan has had any knowledge of this or that she would consider any proposition made by an enemy."

As to Mexico, Secretary Lansing said: "We have confidence that Mexico would not be a party to any such agreement, in view of the friendly relations existing between this government and the de facto government of Mexico."

Zimmerman's Instructions.

A copy of Zimmerman's instructions to Von Eckhardt, sent through Von Bernstorff, is as follows: "Berlin, Jan. 19, 1917. 'On the first of February we intend

to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this, it is our intention to endeavor to keep neutral the United States of America. 'If this attempt is not successful, we

propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement. "You are instructed to inform the president of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States, and suggest that the president of Mexico on his own initiative should communicate with Japan suggesting adherence at once to this plan; at the same time, offer to mediate between Germany and Japan. "Please call to the attention of the president of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months."

(Signed) Zimmerman. This document has been in the hands of the government since President Wilson broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. It has been kept secret, while the president has been asking Congress for full authority to deal with Germany, and while Congress has been hesitating. It was in the president's hands while Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg was declaring that the United States had placed an interpretation on the submarine declaration "never intended by Germany" and that Germany had promoted and honored friendly relations with the United States "as an heirloom from Frederick the Great."

Of itself, if there were no other, it is considered a sufficient answer to the German chancellor's claim that the United States "brusquely" broke off relations without giving "authentic" reasons for its action.

The document supplies the missing link to many separate chains of circumstances, which until now have seemed to lead to no definite point. It sheds new light upon the frequently reported but indefinite movements of the Mexican government to couple its situation with the friction between the United States and Japan. It adds another chapter to the celebrated report of Jules Cambon, French ambassador in Berlin before the war, of Germany's world-wide plans for stirring strife on every continent where they might aid her in the struggle for world domination which she dreamed was close at hand. It adds a clinch to the operations of Count Von Bernstorff and the German embassy in this country, which have been colored with passport frauds, charges of dynamite plots and intrigue, the full extent of which never has been published.

It gives new credence to persistent reports of submarine bases on Mexican territory in the Gulf of Mexico; it takes cognizance of a fact long recognized by American army chiefs that if Japan ever undertook to invade the United States it probably would be through Mexico, over the border into Mississippi valley to split the country in two. It recalls that Count Von Bernstorff when handed his passport was very reluctant to return to Germany, but expressed a preference for asylum in Cuba. It gives a new explanation to the repeated arrests on the border of men charged by American military authorities with being German intelligence agents.

Last of all it seems to show a connection with General Carranza's recent proposal to neutrals that exports of food and munitions to the entente allies be cut off, and an intimation that he might stop the supply of oil, so vital to the British navy, which is exported from the Tampico fields.

Such a proposal as Germany instructed her minister to make to Mexico borders on an act of war if, actually, it is not one.

No doubt exists here now that the persistent reports during the last two years of the operations of German agents not alone in Mexico, but all through Central America and the West Indies are based on fact. There is now no doubt whatever that the proposed alliance with Mexico was known to high Mexican officials who are distinguished for their anti-Americanism. Among them are Rafael Zubaran, Carranza's minister to Germany, and Luis Cabrera, Carranza's minister of finance.

It is apparent that the proposal had taken definite form when Zubaran returned to Mexico from Berlin recently. His return from his foreign post was covered by the fact that Carranza had called in many of his diplomats for "conferences." Some time before that, Cabrera, while still in Atlantic City, in the conferences of the American-Mexican joint commission, had suggested in a guarded way to a member of the American section, that he regretted that the commission had not succeeded fully in settling the difficulties between Mexico and the United States, for, he said, he had hoped it might continue its work and make peace for the world.

When pressed for some details of how the commission could restore world peace, Cabrera suggested that the American republics controlled the destiny of the war by controlling a large part of its supplies. Mexico, he intimated, might do her part by cutting off exports of oil. The American commissioners dismissed his ideas as visionary.

(Continued on eighth page)

HOUSE HURRIES TO EMPOWER PRESIDENT

Rules Committee Reported Favorably a Special Rule to Permit Immediate Consideration of Flood Bill.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—A special rule for immediate consideration of the Flood bill to empower the president to arm and protect ships under United States registry was favorably reported to-day by the House rules committee.

Freighter Rochester is Safe.

Bordeaux, March 1.—The American freighter Rochester has arrived at the mouth of the Gironde.

ASK WILSON TO BE FIRM.

Vermont Sons of the American Revolution Take Action.

Resolutions asking President Wilson and Congress to uphold vigorously all the rights of American citizens were adopted and officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Vermont society, Sons of the American Revolution, held at the State House in Montpelier yesterday afternoon. The resolutions as adopted are as follows:

"That the present crisis in international affairs demands of the American people recommitment to the high ideals of patriotism established by the founders of the republic; and in order that we as a nation may be worthy of the heritage bequeathed to us, we urge upon the president and Congress that all the rights of every American citizen, on land and sea, shall be upheld vigorously, in a manner consistent with the dignity and honor of a great and powerful nation, loving peace, but not a peace based upon injustice and unrighteousness."

The officers elected are: President, Frank L. Fish, Vergennes; vice-president, Guy W. Bailey, Essex Junction; secretary and historian, Walter H. Crockett, Burlington; treasurer, Clarence L. Smith, Burlington; registrar, Dorman B. E. Kent, Montpelier; chaplain, Rev. I. C. Smart, D. D., Burlington; board of managers, H. S. Howard, Burlington, Maurice W. Dewey, Montpelier, L. P. Wood, Burlington, Charles H. Stevens, St. Albans, Sherman Everts, Windsor, Redford Proctor, Proctor, Edward S. Abbott, Rutland.

INJURED BY EXPLOSION.

Brandon Man, C. A. June, Struck By Flying Missile.

Brandon, March 1.—C. A. June, the plumber, narrowly escaped serious injury yesterday. He was working on an acetylene gas tank at the French farm, south of the village, Mr. French and the hired man were helping him. They lifted the cover of the tank, letting the air in, which caused an explosion, which threw the three of them several feet. The cover of the tank hit June in the face, cutting two gashes near the eye and rendering him unconscious for several minutes. He was badly shaken up and was taken to his home by Mr. French. Dr. Eastwood dressed the bruises.

MRS. HAVILAND'S FUNERAL.

Held Wednesday Afternoon, Rev. J. W. Barnett Officiating.

Funeral services for Mrs. Mehitabel L. Haviland, wife of the late W. H. Haviland, whose death occurred at her home, 20 Highland avenue, Sunday night, after a brief illness, were held at the house Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. J. W. Barnett, pastor of the Barre Congregational church, was the officiating clergyman and those who acted as bearers were: D. J. Morse, W. H. Messer, Murray A. Love and A. B. Lane. The body was placed in the receiving vault at Elmwood, there to await interment in the spring.

REVENUE BILL PASSED.

Designed to Raise \$350,000,000 Through Taxes and Bonds.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—The administration revenue bill, designed to raise \$350,000,000 through special taxes and bond issues, was passed by the Senate late last night by a strict party vote, 47 to 33.

TALK OF THE TOWN

John Chalmers, the Bugbee avenue man, who attempted his own life by slashing his throat with a razor Wednesday morning, has better than an even chance for recovery, according to the physician attending him. At the City hospital, where Chalmers was removed soon after the cutting, he had recovered sufficiently to assure friends who called to see him that he regrets his hasty conduct of yesterday. Although it was thought at first that Chalmers had dug the razor into the jugular vein, a subsequent examination convinced the doctor that his recovery was not so uncertain. Within a week there have been two attempts at suicides in Barre, a Mrs. Almina Bennett Wilford, who is said to have shot herself in the arm Sunday, having been discharged from the hospital Tuesday. She is nearly well.

John Black, founder of the Meadow Brook golf club, while paying a visit at the home of John Mercer last evening, was surprised to find about 40 members of the club waiting to bid him farewell on the eve of his departure for Elyria, O. As a token of esteem George Brande, the club president, speaking in behalf of the company, presented Mr. Black a handsome traveling bag. Mr. Black replied feelingly, although he said that he felt as if he were accepting something he hadn't earned. Continuing, he said that what he had done for the club he considered a duty and an endeavor to promote the interests of the royal and ancient game. He was glad, he said, that his labors had not been in vain, for with a membership of 40, it seemed to him that the club was surely progressing. In closing he expressed the hope that he be spared to return to Barre and find the club in such a position as to be able to rank with the foremost clubs in the state and also able to employ him as its professional instructor. Delicious refreshments were served by Mrs. John Mercer and Mrs. Hadden and the following program was carried out: Vocal solos, George Brande, A. W. Pirie, James Palmer, Alex. Bennett, Alfred Milne, Guy Otis, E. J. Stewart, Harry Livendale and D. F. McLeod; instrumental solos, Charles Brande and Donald McLeod; bagpipe and step dancing, Leslie Mercer; talk on "Golf," Clark "Bud" Kesson, juvenile champion and club mascot. Mr. Black leaves for Elyria to-night.

BAPAUME WILL SOON BE TAKEN

Germans Are Reported to Have Fallen Back Behind the Town

IN THEIR RETREAT BEFORE THE BRITISH

Information from the Front Received in Paris Military Circles

Paris, March 1.—The Germans already have fallen back behind Bapaume, and the fall of that town is imminent, according to information from the front which has reached military circles here. Berlin (by wireless), March 1.—The German army headquarters to-day announced a voluntary and systematic withdrawal of parts of German advance position on both banks of the Aisne on the Franco-Belgian front.

GOMMECOURT OCCUPIED.

And Thillois and Puisseux au Mont Were Captured by British.

London, March 1.—British troops occupied the important village of Gommecourt yesterday and captured the villages of Thillois, a mile south of Bapaume and Puisseux au Mont as well, advancing their line more than half a mile to the northeast of Gommecourt. This announcement is made in the official report from British headquarters in France, which also records several raids of minor importance.

The British statement reads: "This morning we attacked and captured a portion of an enemy trench northeast of Sully-Sailles, and took 85 prisoners, including two officers, and also a machine gun."

"Our advance north and south of the Aisne continued during the night. We occupied Gommecourt to-day. We have captured the villages of Thillois and Puisseux au Mont, together with the trench systems adjoining them, and have pushed our line forward 1,000 yards to the northeast of Gommecourt."

"A successful raid was carried out last night in the neighborhood of Clercy. Our troops reached the enemy's second line and captured 22 prisoners. We also entered the enemy's positions northeast of Arras and southwest and west of Lens and bombed several occupied dugouts."

BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON BROADSTAIRS, ENG.

Official Announcement Tells of Raid by Hostile Airplanes This Morning.

London, March 1.—Hostile airplanes dropped bombs to-day on Broadstairs, an official announcement says.

STILL PURSUING

TURKS ON TIGRIS

London Official Statement Tells of Chase All Throughout Tuesday.

London, March 1.—The British continued their pursuit of the Turks on the Tigris front throughout Tuesday, it is announced officially.

PARIS REPORTS 4 MORE SHIPS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

Largest Victim Was British Steamship

Clan Farquhar of 5,853 Tons—One Neutral Ship Destroyed.

Paris, March 1.—The sinking of the following vessels was announced officially to-day: Clan Farquhar (British) steamship of 5,853 tons on Feb. 26; Galgorm Castle (British) sailing ship of 1,596 tons, on Feb. 27; Marie Joseph (French), schooner of 192 tons, on Feb. 28; Sjøstad (Norwegian), steamship of 1,155 tons, on Feb. 28.

PAN-HANDLER STOPPED.

Sent to Prison for 60 Days, Admits He Is a Vagrant.

William Bressett, a middle-aged man of small stature, who gave "Nowhere" as his residence when the police besought him for data concerning his antecedents, had his pan-handling career in Barre summarily cut off this forenoon, when Magistrate H. W. Scott met out a sentence of 90 days in the house of correction at Rutland. Bressett was arrested by Chief Sinclair yesterday afternoon and locked up on a charge of begging. A number of merchants vied with pedestrians in resenting Bressett's overtures for financial assistance yesterday, and finally someone complained to the police. The chief found the stranger pursuing his favorite outdoor pastime and immediately placed him under arrest.

When arraigned to-day, Bressett said he had been a vagrant for years and intimated to the officers that he would soon be in jail than on the high road begging alms. This afternoon the man was removed to the county jail and tomorrow he will be transferred to Rutland.

PROHIBITION WINS POINT.

House Passed District of Columbia Dry Bill.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—Prohibition champions won their fight in the House last night for the Senate bill abolishing saloons in the District of Columbia, after Nov. 1. The measure passed by vote of 223 to 137 and was sent to the president, who is expected to sign it.

GOOD CHURCH PROGRESS

Was Reported at the Heding Methodist Church for the Past Year.

Evidence of real progress along manifold lines was disclosed at the fourth quarterly meeting of the Heding Methodist church last evening when some over 100 members and adherents, gathering for a patriotic program at 7 o'clock, remained for refreshments and the business session that followed. For the reason that sentiment runs so very pronouncedly in one direction, the church did not take the customary vote in favor of having the present pastor retained. Apparently, Rev. B. G. Lipsky will receive a sure welcome when he begins his second year in April for it is a foregone conclusion and wholly obedient to the wishes of his people that the Vermont conference next month will return him to Barre.

Under the direction of the ladies' and pastor's union the parlors of the church were decorated with the national colors, bunting and flags figuring prominently in the scheme. The interior arrangement as well as the character of the program gave emphasis to patriotism and served as a reminder that the month of the fourth quarterly gathering is the month that gave to the nation Washington and Lincoln. The following contributions to the program were made: Piano solo, Miss Morse; reading, Miss Marion Anker; mixed quartet, singing "The Star Spangled Banner," Miss Mary Patterson, Miss Lina Higgins, Nicholas Veale and William Oliver; recitation, Carlisle Suitor; reading, Leon Cummings; remarks, Rev. B. G. Lipsky; singing of "America," congregation. Before the business meeting was called to order, a substantial luncheon was served by the ladies, the committee being captained by Mrs. Holt.

The pastor reported on the progress of church work in its general phases, laid stress on the advantages of organized effort and made recommendations for the coming year. C. S. Andrews, superintendent of the Sunday school, followed with an accounting of headway made in his department during the year and especially during the last quarter. Finances of the church were considered, a report from A. A. Boye, chairman of the board of trustees. In the absence of Mr. Boye the report was read as written by him. For the ladies and pastor's union Mrs. E. C. Glysson, the president, read an especially encouraging report and gave in revealing detail the gratifying results of one of the most active years in the history of the union. Mrs. L. D. Martin, president of the Woman's Home Missionary society, and Mrs. C. S. Andrews, president of the Barre Foreign Missionary society, reported interestingly of what has been accomplished in the two departments since the last fourth quarterly. Glenn Carpenter, president of the Epworth league, furnished the final report.

DEEP SLASHES MADE

IN BARRE CHECKLIST

Total of 127 Names Were Crossed Off by Board of Civil Authority Last Evening.

Blue pencil marks indicating that the checklist to be used at the election next Tuesday will be bereft of just so many names, were made 127 times at the last meeting of the board of civil authority last evening. Names crossed from the list in this manner are the names of men now deceased, voters who have moved from the city since the last election, and delinquent taxpayers. Before the board began its tinkering with the lists, perhaps a dozen names were blue pencilled by reason of death, so that the actual defection, proceeding principally from these three sources, will approach 140. Over against this around 120 new names have been added in the three meetings of the board. Thus, it is estimated that the list of voters eligible to use the franchise Tuesday will represent a decrease of about 20 from the aggregate voting strength of Barre in the national election last November. At that time 2,122 citizens were entitled to a vote.

Twelve members of the board were present at the meeting, which was held in the court room at city hall. At one time or another during the evening Frank G. Howland, Alderman A. M. Rossi and James F. Higgins acted as chairman. Evidently there was a real desire on the part of many citizens not to let the opportunity go by through default, for in the earlier part of the evening the court room was crowded. All told 103 changes were made and of this number about 50 are new names. A few of the 145 persons cited to appear before the board produced good reasons for the retention of their names on the list, but the vast majority in the majority—of obvious reasons did not present themselves. The heaviest decimation was due to removals from the city. Death made deep inroads on the list and 22 men were disqualified for non-payment of taxes. The changes made by wards were as follows: Ward 1, 27; ward 2, 17; ward 3, 28; ward 4, 10; ward 5, 9; ward 6, 12. Of the 50 men who are registered for the first time, a majority are recently naturalized citizens, while others have exercised the franchise in other towns, and others yet are to vote next week for the first time since attaining their majority.

Data gathered at the three meetings of the board has not been completely compiled, although it will be ready for the printer to-night and by to-morrow the exact figures will be available. After a particularly busy session, the board acted in resignation from the state of ward officers appointed last week, made substitutions and authorized the clerk to fill any vacancies that may occur before Tuesday. George Emery was named as a ballot clerk in the sixth ward to take the place of Frank K. Beard, who asked to be excused. In ward 3, Daniel Keefe was elected to serve as a ballot clerk when William Leith asked to be relieved. This morning W. A. Perry, a ballot clerk in the second ward, asked to be excused and the vacancy will be filled at once. Adjournment was taken to Tuesday morning, when members of the board were assigned to the task of opening the ward polling places.

HUSBAND DEAD, GOES INSANE.

Mrs. Homer Longey of Montgomery Center to Be Taken to Asylum.

Montgomery Center, March 1.—Homer Longey, who lived on J. W. Rowley's farm, died Sunday noon. His wife, who had been up nights taking care of him, became insane several days ago. It is expected that she will be taken to the state hospital at Waterbury.

GOES TO GRAHAM TO BECOME LAW

Bill Creating Office of Director of State Institutions

PASSED BY HOUSE

WITHOUT DEBATE

Senate Passes Bill Creating a State Board of Control

Administration measures, which were debated in the Senate and House yesterday, were passed to-day, the Senate passing the bill to create a state board of control (as amended) and the House passing another Senate bill, creating the office of director of state institutions. This latter measure now goes to Gov. Graham for his signature.

The following bills were signed by Gov. Graham to-day:

An act to create the office of commissioner of industries and to amend and repeal certain sections relating to the industrial accident board and factory inspector.

An act to amend Sec. 3 of No. 11 of the acts of 1906, creating a board of agriculture and forestry.

An act to amend paragraph a of Sec. 28 of No. 201 of the acts of 1912 limiting the hours of taking black bass.

An act to legalize appropriations by towns and cities for dependents of members of the National Guard in federal service.

An act to require town clerks to report municipal exemptions.

An act to amend sub-division a of Sec. 6 of No. 4 of the acts of 1915 relating to petitions in primary elections.

An act to amend Sec. 6218 of the public statutes relating to tax fee upon distribution of estates.

An act to provide for the election of water commissioners by the town of Coventry.

An act to authorize the village of Bradford to issue bonds.

An act relating to the fraudulent concealment of causes for personal actions.

An act levying a tax on the county of Windham for the purpose of paying indebtedness contracted in repairing the Windham county jail.

Board of Control Bill Wins.

Rejecting all efforts to amend the bill so that it would be materially changed in any way whatsoever, the Senate ended a three hours discussion of S. 70, creating a board of control, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock by ordering the bill to a third reading, 19 to 10.

Those who voted in favor of the bill were Senators Adams, Bancroft, Chalmers, DeWitt, Dimond, Foote, Hawley, Howe, Hubbard, Ladd, Leavens, Martin, McClellan, Morse, Peck, Proctor, Russell, Steele and Wheeler. Those against were Senators Aldrich, Bigelow, Cady, Day, Demeritt, Duntun, Fairchild, Kicker, Taylor and Vilas.

After disposing of the administration bill the rules were suspended and the Senate passed in concurrence the joint resolution relating to adjournment March 3 until March 7, amending the resolution so that the branches will meet Wednesday evening instead of afternoon.

In the debate on the act to create a board of control, Senator Vilas of Chittenden moved to amend the committee proposal of amendment by inserting in lieu of "outgoing" governor, the words "lieutenant governor." Senator Vilas explained his amendment, should it prevail, would make the lieutenant governor the fifth member of the board instead of a person to be appointed by the governor. Senator Leavens opposed both amendments, believing the bill as originally drafted created a stronger board. Senator Fairchild said he had opposed the bill in committee and would not vote for it unless the board be composed of constitutional state officers. He joined in effect with Senator Vilas' ideas as previously expressed. Senator Morse opposed the amendment.

Senator Morse argued that the proposal by Senator Vilas would tend to have the board control the governor rather than the vice versa, as desired he believed, by those in accord with the administration. He compared the proposed board with the national cabinet.

Senator Taylor believed Senator Morse's argument was a strong reason for adoption of the amendment and favored the amendment as offered by the committee.

Senator Fairchild of Franklin, in reply to Senator Morse, said that he could not see how the latter's illustration was applicable to the bill.

Senator Peck opposed the amendment inasmuch as the lieutenant governor is next in power to the governor and may be called upon to act in his absence.

Senator Chalmers opposed the amendments.

On a ye and nay vote requested by Senator Vilas, the amendment to the proposed amendment was rejected 18 to 11.

On a ye and nay vote, 25 to 4, the Senate refused to amend the bill as proposed by the committee.

Amended so that foregoing provisions of the bill apply to other legislation relating to the same subject.

Senator Peck offered an amendment so that the person to be appointed as the fifth member of the board shall be so appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate. The amendment was agreed to without discussion. Other amendments were adopted to conform with the first amendment.

Senator Ricker offered an amendment, that the secretary of state and auditor of accounts be made members of the board in place of the commissioner of agriculture and director of state institutions.

Senators Foote and Leavens opposed the amendment. Senator Bigelow opposed the amendment. The amendment was rejected.

Senator Fairchild proposed to amend in Sec. 4 after the word "department," thus removing the power to remove. The amendment was rejected.